

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2394. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting plans for works of improvement relating to the following watersheds: Long Marsh, Md.; Timber Creek, Okla.; Kickapoo Creek, Tex.; and Leatherwood Creek, Va., pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1005), and Executive Order No. 10654 of January 20, 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2395. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting plans for works of improvement relating to the following watersheds: Fourche Maline Creek Leader-Middle Clear Boggy Creek, Okla.; and Plum Creek, Tex., pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1005), and Executive Order No. 10654 of January 20, 1956; to the Committee on Public Works.

2396. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "General operating expenses," for the fiscal year 1961, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2397. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "a bill to provide for apportioning the expense of maintaining and operating the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge over the Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 12993. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H.R. 12994. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 12995. A bill to provide for the enforcement of civil rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McSWEN:

H.R. 12996. A bill to amend section 4 of the Submerged Lands Act to approve and confirm the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H.R. 12997. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 12998. A bill to authorize certain beach erosion control of the shore in San Diego County, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WILSON:

H.R. 12999. A bill to authorize certain beach erosion control of the shore in San Diego County, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. Res. 601. Resolution to provide additional copies of the report entitled, "Communist Target—Youth," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, current session; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FLYNN:

H.R. 13001. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bavani Rama Ayyar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H.R. 13002. A bill for the relief of D. L. Tedrick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13003. A bill for the relief of A. V. Allen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13004. A bill for the relief of C. B. Bell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13005. A bill for the relief of F. W. Caddes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INOUE:

H.R. 13006. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vicenta G. Balagat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13007. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ryo H. Yokoyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13008. A bill for the relief of Eishin Tamana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13009. A bill for the relief of Juan Pascual; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRWIN:

H.R. 13010. A bill for the relief of Antoni Zolkos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H.R. 13011. A bill for the relief of Ligaya P. Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H.R. 13012. A bill for the relief of Zeldi Bornstajn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 13013. A bill for the relief of Tranquilino Rodriguez Cervantes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13014. A bill for the relief of Josafat Magos Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

531. Mr. PATMAN presented a resolution of Amox-Ham American Legion Post No. 105, Linden, Tex., S. J. Morse, Jr., post commander and S. D. McDuffie, post adjutant, going on record as supporting legislation to correct the injustice of the present pension system by providing for a separate pension of \$100 per month for World War I veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Statement by Senator Douglas on the  
Occasion of the Silver Anniversary  
Convention of Catholic War Veterans  
of the United States of AmericaEXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS  
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, August 16, 1960

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement to be given by me on the occasion of the silver anniversary convention of the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America meeting this week in Chicago. I am glad to give this recogni-

tion here in Congress to an organization with such an outstanding record of devotion to God, to country, and to home.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS ON  
THE OCCASION OF THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY  
CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America will hold their 25th annual convention in Chicago during the week beginning August 15. Elaborate preparations have been made to make this silver anniversary the largest convention ever held by this organization. It is anticipated that the extensive program planned will attract more than 7,000 members of the Catholic War Veterans and its auxiliaries. I assure them all a warm welcome from our great, hospitable city of Chicago.

The convention committee has set up an agenda calling for a full schedule of committee meetings that will study and prepare resolutions for action by the entire body. Hundreds of resolutions have already been received covering many phases of American life including "Veterans Affairs," "Youth Welfare," "Catholic Action," "Americanism," "Membership," and many other subjects in which an organization of war veterans is vitally interested.

At various times throughout the convention, prominent Americans are scheduled to address joint sessions of the Catholic War Veterans and its auxiliaries. These men, all outstanding in their particular field, will bring to the Catholic War Veterans and through them to all veterans and Americans messages on "National Security," "Veterans Affairs," "International Relations," and other vital subjects.

Although the convention will have many serious aspects, varied and interesting recreational events have been arranged for the members of the organization, their wives and

families. On Tuesday evening preceding the convention, Comiskey Park will hold Catholic War Veterans night with a baseball game between the Chicago White Sox and the Detroit Tigers to be followed by a fireworks display. On the following day a golf tournament will be held at the Acacia Country Club, and at noon a band concert will take place at State and Madison Streets in downtown Chicago. Throughout the week there will be other interesting activities and ceremonies including a parade on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning a Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by His Eminence, Cardinal Meyer, archbishop of Chicago. Closing events of the week-long gathering will include a banquet on Saturday evening to be followed by the convention ball.

The Catholic War Veterans of the United States came into existence in the year 1935 when it was founded by a former Army chaplain, the Right Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Higgins, LL.D., of Astoria, Long Island, N.Y. Recognizing a need for a militant veterans organization composed of Catholic men and women who served their country in time of war, Monsignor Higgins founded an organization that has grown throughout the years and now has posts in more than 40 States.

Over the past quarter of a century the Catholic War Veterans has been a bulwark against many of the tyrannical "isms" that constantly threaten our country and its freedoms. Since its beginning the Catholic War Veterans have brought their greatest force against the evils of communism and its insidious designs to destroy Christianity and create a godless world. For the 25 years that this organization has been in existence it has steadfastly supported and protected the traditions that have made America the great country that it is.

As well as fighting relentlessly against communism the Catholic War Veterans have been active on other fronts sponsoring such programs as "Americanism," "Catholic Action," "Leadership," "Membership," and "Veterans Affairs." In addition, through its publications and other media of communication, this organization has encouraged active civil defense programs, educational activities, and youth programs, as well as the establishment of scholarships.

In the field of veterans' affairs the Catholic War Veterans have always exerted their influence. Each year the organization has sponsored or lent its support to legislation that would be beneficial to veterans, their widows, or dependents. Through welfare and rehabilitation officers located throughout the country it has assisted countless veterans in obtaining benefits under the laws of the Veterans' Administration. The Catholic War Veterans have maintained a strong and active hospital program giving comfort to our thousands of hospitalized veterans. These and many other programs stand as a tribute to the Catholic War Veterans on this, its 25th anniversary.

The Catholic War Veterans have received the acclamation of numerous Government agencies, business groups and patriotic, veteran and fraternal organizations. It has the approbation of the present Pope, John XXIII, and all Popes from the date of the founding of the organization. It has been lauded by every President of the United States and by numerous legislators and other statesmen.

Article II, section 1 of its constitution best describes the aims and purposes of this great organization:

"This organization of Catholic War Veterans is established to promote zeal and devotion for God, for country, and for home:

"(a) For God: To promote through aggressive, organized Catholic action a greater love, honor, and service to God; an understanding and application of the teachings of Christ in our everyday life; recognizing the wisdom of the church in all matters of faith and morals.

"(b) For country: Through a more vivid understanding of the Constitution of the United States of America and through active participation in the promotion of its ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, to develop a more zealous citizenship; to encourage morality in government, labor, management, economic, social, fraternal, and all other phases of American life; to combat aggressively the forces which tend to impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

"(c) For home: To promote the realization that the family is the basic unit of society; to aid in the development of an enlightened patriotic American youth; to assist all veterans and widows and dependents of deceased veterans.

"(d) These objectives are encouraged without regard to race, creed, or color."

As they celebrate this silver jubilee, the Catholic War Veterans can look back upon a history of accomplishment and to the future with a feeling of confidence.

I am sure all their many friends join in wishing for them the best convention in their history and continued success in working for their high ideals.

## The Control of Crime Through Cooperation

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. CARL HAYDEN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 16, 1960

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, because of the excellent way in which the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia, Hon. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, has set forth the importance of effective cooperation between the State and the Federal authorities having jurisdiction over the enforcement of laws to control and punish criminal activities, I am directing the attention of Senators to an address that he is delivering this evening at Richmond, before the convention of the Virginia State Sheriffs' and City Sergeants' Association.

All of us who have been privileged to serve with him in the Senate have repeatedly observed the way in which Senator ROBERTSON has forcefully demonstrated his ability to utilize his wide and accurate knowledge of historical facts to stress the importance of maintaining a clear-cut distinction between the functions to be performed by the State and Federal Governments. At Richmond there will be no departure by the Senator from his usual clarity of expression in that respect.

We have in common experience gained as law enforcement officers when we were young men. Senator ROBERTSON was the Commonwealth's attorney for Rockbridge County for 6 years and I was the sheriff of Maricopa County in the Territory of Arizona for 5 years. I learned, as he did, that there are those who will commit crimes and that there are always available many others who can be depended upon to support law and order when convinced that honest enforcement efforts are being made.

As the Senator from Virginia clearly indicates, the availability of speedy transportation has made crime a national menace. I join with him in praise for the way in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation is rendering invaluable assistance to the States in resisting the impact of organized crime. No such help was available when we were county officers.

In 1923, I first became acquainted with J. Edgar Hoover, then a young man serving as an Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. I was impressed with his earnest plea for the establishment of an Identification Division in that Bureau where fingerprints from all parts of the Nation could be assembled and classified. I promptly agreed to assist him in that effort because during my service as sheriff fingerprints and a photograph which I had the good fortune to obtain from the Ohio State Penitentiary resulted in the capture of Louis V. Etynge, who, after I brought him back from San Francisco, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

When the Department of Justice appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1924 was under consideration, I joined in urging that the Bureau of Investigation be provided with funds to acquire, maintain, and exchange criminal identification records with the State and city authorities, and my recollection is that about \$50,000 were made available for that purpose.

It was not until 1931 that Mr. Hoover's proposal was finally consummated by the permanent establishment of the Division of Identification in the Bureau of Investigation. As Senator ROBERTSON points out, during the intervening 36 years the FBI Identification Division has acquired more than 150 million fingerprint cards in its files.

I ask unanimous consent that the address to be made by Senator ROBERTSON, to which I have referred, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### THE CONTROL OF CRIME THROUGH COOPERATION

(Remarks of Senator A. WILLIS ROBERTSON at the convention of the Virginia State Sheriffs' and City Sergeants' Association, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1960)

For 6 years, I served as the Commonwealth's attorney for Rockbridge County, and will always be grateful for the experience, because, through it, I learned about county government and the problems of law-enforcement officers. I soon learned that a Commonwealth's attorney could not hope to make a record as a good prosecuting attorney without a good sheriff. You can't send a felon to the penitentiary before he is caught, and after he is caught you can't convict him without proving criminal intent and the corpus delicti.

A joke is told on some criminal lawyers that their fee is determined by whether they must furnish the evidence or have it furnished by the client. Commonwealth's attorneys must rely principally upon their sheriffs in establishing the fact that a crime has been committed and connecting the prisoner with it.

Nothing more clearly indicates the march of time and changes in social customs than



the history of the office of sheriff. It was an office we inherited from our English ancestors, where it existed among the Anglo-Saxons even before the Norman Conquest. In fact, the word "sheriff" is a Saxon word indicating the executive officer of a shire, or English county. The Saxons probably elected their sheriffs, but after the Norman Conquest the sheriff became the personal representative of the King, appointed by him from a list of three submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Judges of the King's Bench. As the personal representative of the King, the sheriff was the most important and most powerful man in his shire, which was known as his bailiwick; and, incidentally, the office was very remunerative. I don't know what the early office of sheriff paid in England, but I find a record of the fact that in Scotland the deputies, there known as sheriff's deputies, received salaries from \$2,500 to \$10,000 a year, so the sheriff probably received as much as \$25,000 per year.

However, in Scotland, in addition to being an administrative official, the sheriff and his deputies were also trial justices for misdemeanors and warrants on small claims.

When the Colonial Government was set up in Virginia, we naturally followed the English system, with sheriffs appointed for a term of 1 year by the Governor (the King's representative) from a list of three peace commissioners recommended by the county court. The sheriffs of that day and time were also tax collectors, and that duty is still exercised by the sheriffs of West Virginia. From colonial days until a fish and game department was created in 1916, Virginia sheriffs were the sole game wardens; and until the creation of the motor vehicle division, they were highway traffic patrolmen, combining all of these duties and functions in some counties for the munificent salary of \$600 a year, plus some small fees which usually went to the deputies, as they received no salary. About the only thing the Virginia sheriff doesn't have to do that the English sheriff did is to furnish liquor and other refreshments to the judges. But even in that pleasant function of the English sheriff he has assistance from a distinguished group known as "riders with the sheriff."

The appointment of sheriffs by the Governor continued until the spring of 1775, when the then Governor, Lord Dunmore, suspended normal governmental functions, declared martial law, and took refuge on a British man-of-war. On March 20, 1775, a convention was held in the city of Richmond to consider what steps the Colonies should take to preserve their freedom, and as stated in the call of the convention: "To bring about a return of the halcyon days of peace and prosperity." That was a remarkable convention, attended by two representatives who afterwards became President—Washington, who represented Fairfax; Jefferson, who represented Albemarle; and Benjamin Harrison of Charles City County, father of a third President. Rockbridge, which was then a part of Botetourt, was represented by John Bowyer; Augusta, east of the Alleghenies, was represented by Thomas Lewis (a descendant of John Lewis, the first white settler in the valley), and Samuel McDowell. The area west of the Alleghenies that extended to the Mississippi River was represented by John Harvie. Shenandoah County, then called Dunmore, was represented by a young Lutheran preacher named Peter Muhlenberg. It was in that convention that he made the acquaintance of George Washington, who in 1776 named him a colonel in the Continental Army, where he served with much bravery and distinction and rose to the rank of major general.

The convention met again in Richmond on July 17, 1775, and again on December 1,

1775, and at this last session, among other things, made provision for the appointment of sheriffs. Under the terms of that resolution, whenever the term of a sheriff expired his successor was appointed for a term of 1 year by the county court. In colonial times the office of sheriff in Virginia, as in the mother country, was a very high and respected post, but in Virginia the work of the sheriff has always been difficult, at times dangerous, and in many counties underpaid.

In many respects, I think Virginia has the best government of any State in the Union. I am satisfied that in no State is justice administered on a cleaner and higher basis, but I have frequently felt that we in Virginia have not attached sufficient importance to the offices of sheriff and city sergeant, nor adequately remunerated the clean, able, and brave men who have been willing to assume those important posts.

One must smile as he reads the record that there could be no court held in Augusta County for 4 years after it was formed from Orange in 1738 because no one could be found willing to assume the duties of sheriff. And for many years after the county was formed, there was a continuing order of the court exempting from jury duty in Staunton citizens of the county who lived on the Mississippi River. We have expected too much of our sheriffs and city sergeants and at times have required them to make brick without straw. The real significance of that Biblical reference was that the children of Israel had to furnish their own straw, gathering it in the fields at night after making brick in the concentration camps all day. And out of the meager salaries and fees allowed our sheriffs and city sergeants we have expected them to respond to every call for help (traveling at their own expense), and, when some major crime has been committed, to spend days and weeks in working up the evidence.

It was not surprising that our State and local law enforcement officers found themselves unable to compete with ruthless bands of organized criminals, operating across State lines. Good roads and fast, easy means of transportation became the allies of organized crime as far back as 1920, when bootleggers and hijackers began to operate in this country on a major scale. It was in response to this situation that the Federal Government in 1934 passed the Fugitive Felon Act. As you know, this act, as it exists today, makes it a Federal offense to flee across State lines to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement for serious criminal acts. The FBI has had the responsibility of investigating violations under this statute, but before it can enter such a case, there must be indication that the fugitive has left the State, and local authorities must agree to extradite the criminal when he is located. The law provides for Federal prosecution, but, very properly, this rarely occurs since the primary purpose of the act is to locate and return to local custody those individuals who have committed serious crimes.

The value of this cooperative function, between Federal and local governments, is evident when statistics for the fiscal year 1959 are noted. In that year, 1,149 Fugitive Felon Act subjects were located by the FBI, an increase of more than 12 percent over the previous alltime high established in 1958.

I mention this act, because it seems to me that it furnishes the framework of a proper relationship between the Federal Government and local governments for cooperation in law enforcement. It is a framework in which the responsibilities are shared, but the primary responsibility for crimes of a local nature remains with the local law enforcement officers. There are, of course, other proper areas where the Federal Gov-

ernment can and does assist you in your most important work. When I spoke to your group in 1936, I urged you to make full use of the facilities which had only recently been made available to you through the FBI. The FBI National Academy had been initiated only in 1935, the year before I spoke to your group, and I urged your members to attend the courses of training provided by the Academy, which is commonly referred to as the "West Point of law enforcement." I'm glad to learn that you have done so. Since the inception of this Academy, there have been a total of 133 graduates from the State of Virginia, and of this number, I am informed, 94 are still active in law enforcement in Virginia.

One of the most notable Virginia graduates of the National Academy is Col. Charles W. Woodson, Jr., superintendent, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Va., who is currently president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Colonel Woodson was also the president of his National Academy class in 1940.

Two very excellent officers in the State of Virginia have been selected to attend the National Academy starting on August 15, 1960. They are Sheriff Harold Clark Taylor, Isle of Wight County, and Lt. Julius Marvin Boyers, police department, Staunton, Va.

It is heartening to note that the citizens and law-enforcement officials of the State of Virginia have recognized the professional nature of police work and are actively participating by sending police officers to the FBI National Academy.

Other services of the FBI which I called your attention to in 1936 were the FBI Laboratory and the FBI Identification Division.

During fiscal year 1959, a total of 1,886 examinations were made by the FBI Laboratory on specimens submitted by Virginia law-enforcement agencies. The FBI Laboratory is an excellent source of scientific aid which is available to law-enforcement agencies simply for the asking. The examination of a piece of evidence is performed without cost to the agency, and, if requested, the FBI will send the laboratory technician to testify as an expert witness at a local trial, also at no cost to the agency.

The FBI Identification Division now includes in its files 156,402,518 fingerprint cards, representing over 75 million persons. Ninety-five law-enforcement agencies in the State of Virginia are presently contributing to this division.

The FBI has established a disaster squad of highly trained fingerprint experts who, upon the request of law-enforcement authorities, are immediately dispatched to disaster areas in an effort to identify casualties. This humanitarian service has been utilized in the last several years largely in connection with plane crashes. In January of this year, the disaster squad was called upon to assist local authorities in identification of the victims of the plane crash which occurred in Charles City County, Va. This again, it seems to me, is a proper function of the Federal Government.

Another service provided by the Federal Government is the FBI police schools.

During fiscal year 1960, a total of 54 police schools were conducted by the FBI in the State of Virginia. In addition, the FBI conducted five specialized law-enforcement conferences on the subject of auto theft during the first part of 1960. These schools not only acquaint officers with new investigative techniques and methods, but also advise them of the many ways the FBI can assist them in the solution of a crime through the use of their Laboratory or Identification Division.

Schools of this nature are an example of the excellent instruction that is available to

law-enforcement officers today. Officers, because of the highly professional nature of their work, should constantly strive to keep abreast of new scientific methods and techniques which they may apply in the course of their investigations.

In spite of the cooperation between local law-enforcement officials and the Federal Government, and in spite of the modern methods of scientific detection and identification, crime in the United States continues to rise.

An estimated 1,553,992 serious crimes were committed in the United States in 1958, a rise of 9 percent in comparison with the previous year. This rise in crime has far exceeded the rate of population increase in the country. The overall rise of 9 percent for 1958 was supported by increases in each of the 7 serious crime categories, namely, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny over \$50, aggravated assault, murder, and automobile thefts.

Preliminary crime data for 1959 reveals that crimes against the person rose 7 percent. Crimes against property increased 1 percent, according to reports received from police in cities over 25,000. Some individual offenses showed marked changes as follows: Aggravated assault, up 7 percent; murder, up 5 percent; rape, up 4 percent; and robbery, down 2 percent. Burglary showed no noticeable change, while auto thefts and major larcenies rose 2 percent and 1 percent respectively.

The continuing increase in crime is reflected in statistics for the first 6 months of 1960, when crime increased an additional 9 percent. During this period there was a sharp upward trend in serious crimes reported by cities over 25,000. Robberies were up 13 percent, reflecting the highest increase, followed closely by burglaries with a 12 percent rise, while larcenies over \$50 rose 8 percent. These figures for the first 6 months of 1960 show a total of 462,396 offenses against property reported by contributing cities. That is an increase of over 40,000 more burglaries, robberies, and thefts than occurred during the same period in 1959. The minimum loss which this figure represents is a staggering \$134 million.

In view of this increase in crime, all of us, and not only those of you who are immediately responsible, should concern ourselves with the problem of law enforcement. In my opinion cooperation, as exists between the State and Federal Governments, is the most effective weapon against the criminal world. This cooperation, however, must extend to every citizen of the United States.

In speaking of the continued increase in crime in the United States, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has observed that many citizens have a detached attitude toward crime; that they are seldom concerned with the plight of their neighbors who have been victimized by vicious criminals. He pointed out that all too often brutal crimes arouse only morbid curiosity or mild sympathy for the victims, instead of indignation and concerted action against lawbreakers who all too often have shown utter contempt for human lives and rights.

Mr. Hoover cited the fact that the rising tide of crime is not attributable alone to our population growth, but is traceable primarily to the two following conditions:

(1) There has been an unfortunate spread of moral deterioration among growing communities of our population. This is not evinced alone in the rise of bank robberies and crimes of violence but includes the willingness of many law-abiding Americans to compromise their ideals if an easy dollar can be made. This concept is commonly known in our society as "payola."

(2) Public apathy toward crime and other dangerous conditions has been on the rise in too many American communities. Such apathy attacks man's sensitivity to the difference between right and wrong. Its symptoms are lethargy, self-indulgence, and the desire of personal pleasure before duty.

The problem of young people involved in crime activities is tragic. The increasing frequency of youth crimes is compounded by an increasing savagery in their commission.

Many authorities in noting the continued increase in crime and the resultant danger to our country have loudly advocated the establishment of various types of national crime commissions and national police forces. Crime commissions and national police forces are not the answer to this serious problem. Local crimes should be handled by local authorities with the assistance of the many cooperative facilities available to all law enforcement today.

There have also been in recent years many proposals for invasion of the police powers of States by the Federal Government, in the guise of so-called civil rights bills, while the U.S. Supreme Court on a number of occasions has used the due process clause of the 14th amendment as an excuse for invading the police powers of the States, especially with respect to religious and loyalty issues. Those of us who have opposed these invasions have not done so because of any lack of sensitivity to the rights of every American to enjoy the benefits of the Constitution, but because we know that ultimately the enjoyment by all citizens of all their civil rights depends upon the preservation of a Federal Union composed of sovereign States which had reserved to themselves or the people thereof all powers not delegated to the Central Government. The retention within the States of the police power is one of the most important elements of sovereignty which were wisely retained by the State governments at the time of the formation of the Union. Alexander Hamilton recognized this. In spite of his reputation as an advocate of a strong Central Government, he wrote in *The Federalist*, No. 17, as follows:

"There is one transcendent advantage belonging to the province of the State governments, which alone suffices to place the matter in a clear and satisfactory light—I mean the ordinary administration of criminal and civil justice. This, of all others, is the most powerful, most universal, and most attractive source of popular obedience and attachment. It is that which, being the immediate and visible guardian of life and property, having its benefits and its terrors in constant activity before the public eye, regulating all those personal interests and familiar concerns to which the sensibility of individuals is more immediately awake, contributes, more than any other circumstance, to impressing upon the minds of the people, affection, esteem, and reverence toward the Government. This great cement of society, which will diffuse itself almost wholly through the channels of the particular governments, independent of all other causes of influence, would insure them so decided an empire over their respective citizens as to render them at all times a complete counterpoise, and not unfrequently, dangerous rivals to the power of the Union."

Even though Hamilton may not have been accurate in his prediction that the retention of police power in the States would make them "dangerous rivals to the power of the Union," he was entirely accurate in his appraisal of the importance to the concept of federalism of the retention of the police powers within the States. It is no accident that the dictatorships of the recent past, and the Communist nations of the present,

are called police states. Every government, of course, exercises police powers; but in the police states those powers are exercised with oppressive ruthlessness by the Central Government rather than by local jurisdictions.

Those of us who represent you in the Federal Government must maintain the concept of States rights if our Government is to remain one of individual freedom and opportunity. But the success of our efforts, and the retention of our liberties and opportunities, depend to a great extent upon those of you who have the duty and responsibility for exercising the great police powers which you continue to hold. I know that Virginia peace officers will, as they have in the past, be worthy custodians of these powers.

## Democratic National Convention Keynote Address by Senator Church

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. ALBERT GORE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 16, 1960

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, during the recent Democratic National Convention, the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. Church] delivered a brilliant and eloquent keynote address. His address set the tone of the convention. His address was well composed, masterfully delivered, and splendidly received. Seldom in the history of our country has the honor of delivering a keynote address to a national convention come to one so young as the junior Senator from Idaho; never has it come to one who has spoken more sincerely, more pungently, or more eloquently.

I ask unanimous consent that his very able address, together with some editorial comment which I have collected, be printed in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*.

There being no objection, the address and the editorial comment were ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY SENATOR FRANK CHURCH, OF IDAHO, AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, LOS ANGELES, JULY 11, 1960

A keynote speaker is often expected to perform like a cheerleader at a pep rally. But these are solemn times that summon us to reason together. We are Democrats, not because our party has always done everything right, but because it has been the principal party of progress. We face the future with assurance, because of the way our party has served the country in the past.

No other party, for example, has furnished so many great Presidents—the author of our liberties, Thomas Jefferson; the framer of frontier freedom, Andrew Jackson; the sentinel of integrity in public office, Grover Cleveland; the scholarly architect of world order, Woodrow Wilson; the giant of humanitarian reform, Franklin Roosevelt; and that indomitable man of the people, Harry Truman.

Nearly everybody now acclaims the liberal reforms that Democrats had to hammer out, against determined Republican opposition, a few short years ago—the Social Security Act, to give a minimal retirement income to our senior citizens; the minimum wage and hour laws, to upgrade menial wages to decent



standards; the REA, bringing electric light to the countryside of America; and the Federal housing program, which has enabled the bulk of our people to become the owners of their own homes.

I wish that time would permit a review of all the achievements of former Democratic administrations. But the laurels of the past alone do not entitle us to the keys to the future. We will deserve to win the coming election, not on account of yesterday's service, but on the basis of the programs we present for today, and the plans we project for tomorrow. Therefore, I must speak to you tonight of the grave crisis confronting us all.

Ours is an awesome age. We live anxiously in the shadow of the mushroom cloud, and wonder whether the human race itself is to be consumed in the witchfire of thermonuclear war. We see the world in upheaval, polarized about two gigantic adversaries, the United States and the Soviet Union. At stake is the shape of the future.

If the Soviet Union is communism on exhibit, even more is the United States the showcase of democracy. How urgent it is for us to demonstrate to all the watching world that democracy has the will to serve vital public needs. How ironic that our national administration should have fallen into the hands of the "holdback" party, during the times that beseeched us to push ahead.

For the heralded "crusade" of 1952 brought only complacency back to Washington. It was the same old "keep cool with Coolidge" attitude of the twenties; it was the familiar "prosperity is just around the corner" spirit which prevented Herbert Hoover from ever coming to grips with the great depression. Once the new Eisenhower "team" had been installed, Madison Avenue eagerly took charge, and a barrage of bland ballyhoo soon filled the land. Like a drug, if you please, it has tranquilized our leadership for ever 7 years.

Now we must be done with this addition. We must seek candid answers to the hard questions: Where do we really stand? Where are we headed? What must we do about it?

We are told by the Republicans to be content, that they have done as much about our problems as we can afford, and that the present prosperity attests to their prudent management of our affairs.

But do we have a wholesome prosperity? I submit it is a pitchman prosperity, the kind that results when government is run by hucksters not unaccustomed to selling inferior products by wrapping them in bright packages.

It is no accident that big business profits are higher than ever, nor that small business is failing at a record rate. The Republicans tell us that this is due to the immutable law of the survival of the fittest. The fittest, of course, are the biggest, as anyone knows who has ever been in an alley fight. If small business doesn't want to get licked, it will have to get out of the alley. In any case, it is "paternalism," according to the Republican rulebook, for the Government to intervene as referee.

Who suffers from this pitchman prosperity? Not just small business, but the farmers as well.

This administration, in dealing with the farm problem, has treated the American people like the fabled blind men of India who went to see the elephant. One felt his side and thought him like a wall; one his tail and thought him like a rope; one his ear and thought him like a fan:

"And so these men of Indostan  
Disputed loud and long,  
Though each was partly in the right,  
And all were in the wrong."

To the farmers, the Republicans have said: "Price supports have induced you to

overproduce. We will lower them. Less food will mean higher prices, and this will make you prosperous."

To the consumers, they have said: "We are lifting acreage restrictions and reducing the farmers' price supports. This will mean more food at cheaper prices in the marketplace."

To all of us who are taxpayers, they have said: "We are paring down the farm program to save you taxes."

With such conflicting arguments, the administration won approval from a Republican Congress, in 1954, of its flexible price support program, and the use of the veto has kept it alive ever since. With the same arguments, the program is still defended, despite all the accumulated evidence of its failure.

Has it helped the consumer? The housewife will tell you that groceries are higher than ever.

Has it helped the taxpayer? Why this administration has spent more money on its farm program than all previous administrations combined, from the time the Department of Agriculture was first established in 1862. Instead of declining, our surpluses have grown mammoth. Just to maintain them, now costs us more than a billion dollars a year. For some of those who own storage bins, this may be the road to riches, but for the farmer, it is the road to ruin.

Farm income has dropped 23 percent since 1952, while costs have continued to rise, in a squeeze that has driven nearly 5 million people off the farms. We Democrats reject the proposition that the family farm is finished. The farmer is entitled to a fair return on the food and fiber he raises, and no prosperity is genuine that excludes him.

Yet those who pay for this pitchman prosperity are not confined to either farmers or small businessmen. Workingmen pay for it. Elderly people on pensions pay for it. Everyone who has to borrow pays for it. The cost is exacted in higher interest rates.

I swear Rip Van Winkle could have gone to sleep during anytime in this century past, and upon awakening, could readily have determined which party was in control, merely by asking, "How high are the interest rates?" And, if they were hovering up there close to the ceiling, he could bet his life that the Republicans had taken over in Washington.

One of the first acts of this administration, in 1953, was to raise the interest rates, a policy that has already cost the taxpayers \$12 billion, just to pay the increased interest on the national debt. Imagine what the boosted tax cost has been on money borrowed by the States, the cities, and the school districts of the land.

But even this is not all. Pile on top of it the added money paid out by every person who has had to buy his TV set, refrigerator, or automobile, on the installment plan, and you can begin to understand how spiraling interest rates have intensified the inflation, and lifted the cost of living to an alltime high.

The fact is that the tight-money policies of this administration have sapped our vitality and shackled our economic growth. Compare the past 7 years under this Republican administration with the previous 7 years under the Democrats. During the Truman administration, our gross national product increased an average of 4.7 percent each year. Under the Eisenhower administration, the increase has averaged only 2.3 percent, less than half as much. And if our growing population is taken into account, the per capita rate of growth for the 7 years under the Democrats was four times as great as under the Republicans.

Indeed, our economic vigor has been undermined to the point that our urgent needs

at home have been left untreated like festering sores.

Private slums are spreading through the rotting cores of our big cities, while our urban renewal and public housing programs are "too little and too late." Our private automobiles are stalled in traffic jams, while rapid public transportation, for lack of funds, lags 20 years behind our needs. Private dissipation flourishes, while public education flounders. The classroom shortage has not been met, and we continue to spend more for liquor and tobacco than for public schools. To sweeten private life, our stores display a billion bottles of deodorant, yet a modest bill to reduce the stench from our polluted public rivers was vetoed, and the urban air—thickening with contamination—begins to threaten public health.

We have cared so much about "conspicuous consumption" that our lives are cluttered with gadgets. Yet, we have cared so little about our public responsibilities, that both young and old have been neglected; gangs of switchblade delinquents haunt the public streets, while the lack of adequate medical care for the aged is fast becoming a national disgrace.

What does all of this portend for America? Are we to become a modern Babylon of public want amidst private glut? Is this to be the last part of call for the great American Republic? Such has been the direction of our course—under this Republican administration.

I say to you: The issue in the coming election is not Dwight Eisenhower, whether the strong or the weak; it is not RICHARD NIXON, whether the new or the old; the issue is our country's course—whether we can risk another 4-year ride on the Republican train.

For it is the same old train. He who sits in the cab up front cannot change the direction of the ride. The train runs on Republican tracks, and they are fixed in place. To change direction, we must change trains, and that is just what the American people plan to do in November.

What will be our new direction? Well, let's see what the Democrats in Congress have done—even in the face of veto, and the threat of veto—these past few years.

We have advanced the cause of good health through larger appropriations for vital medical research against cancer, heart disease, tuberculosis, and a host of other chronic ailments.

We have kept faith with our forefathers by overcoming 40 years of resistance, to embrace Alaska and Hawaii within the Federal Union, as our 49th and 50th States.

We have broken a stalemate in the fight for full equality under law, by enacting the first civil rights legislation in 80 years, to better protect the right to vote for all our citizens, regardless of race or color. Much remains to be done, but it is already clear that the Democratic Party is dealing most effectively with the lingering problem of racial intolerance, even as we have rejected religious bigotry. We are proud to count among our leading contenders for the Presidency itself, both Protestant and Catholic alike.

But in other fields, the work of the Democratic Congress has been blocked by the Republican veto. In the field of continued development of our water resources—so important to my own State of Idaho, and the future of the country—the Republican Cabinet is split. One half wants "no new starts," the other half demands "more new stops." Four times in 4 years, rivers and harbors bills have been vetoed.

Twice the Congress has tried to give aid to depressed areas of chronic unemployment, and twice have the bills been vetoed. Twice, because of vetoes, we have seen an adequate

public housing program cut below our minimal needs, and many have been the times that Congress has been frustrated in its efforts to deal with the worsening farm problem. Half a dozen major farm bills have been vetoed since 1956.

If only there had been a Democrat in the White House, these past 7 Republican years, and we had continued to enjoy the same rate of economic growth we experienced during the previous 7 Democratic years, there would have been plenty of revenue to enact all of these programs into law, plus urban renewal and school construction besides, without deficit spending, and without need for any increase in Federal taxes.

This is why the American people are determined to put an end to divided government. Not only are they going to reelect a Democratic Congress, but they are going to make sure that the man we nominate in this convention becomes the next President of the United States.

We must make the change. Our problems at home call for it. Our predicament abroad compels it.

The President and his representatives, under the Constitution, conduct our foreign policy. For over 7 years, they have staged it as though the world were a grandstand, where showmanship might be the easy substitute for statesmanship.

Before it's too late, we must begin to see the world realistically. We live on a shrunken planet, where the prevailing order of the past three centuries has been destroyed. New nations rise from the wreckage of old empires, so that our world, like ancient Gaul, lies divided in three parts: One part consists of the Western nations, led by the United States; one part of the Communist nations, dominated by the Soviet Union; while the third part is made up of the newly emerging nations in the old, colonial regions of Africa, Asia, and the southern seas.

These undeveloped and uncommitted nations are the "no man's lands" on which the destiny of the human race will be decided. For if the continents of Africa and Asia are drawn behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, the economy of Western Europe is at once undermined. And if we yield Europe, Asia, and Africa to the Communists, the balance of power will fatally shift against us, thus assuring eventual Communist domination of all the world.

Two ways of life—freedom and communism—are locked in mortal competition. Until the debris has been cleared away from the wrecked summit conference in Paris, until the tumult that turned the President back from Tokyo is better understood, we cannot know, for sure, what form this competition may take. But this we do know: we shall either win it or lose it. There is no way out of it. History's verdict will be rendered. The days of our years will determine whether freedom shall endure.

Accordingly, we must inquire, How have the Communists been doing in this dire contest?

A few months ago, my wife and I stood in a long line which moved slowly across the Red Square in Moscow, into the marble mausoleum beneath the Kremlin wall. We went there to see the mortal remains of Lenin and Stalin, laid out upon beds of bronze. The mausoleum is the pagan cathedral of world communism, and each day the "comrades" comes there, three and four abreast, in a never-ending procession.

It is the same procession that emerged from the ruin of Russia at the end of the Second World War to thrust up a Red empire—the only new empire of the 20th century. It now engulfs all of Eastern Europe and vast China, and encloses a third of the world's people within its spreading reach.

Its method of expansion has always been conquest, either from within or from without; in no Communist land have the people ever freely voted the system in, and in no such land have they ever been given a chance to vote it out.

Now the tyranny invades the Middle East, and plants its seeds in restless Africa.

I have listened to Nikita Khrushchev, behind the closed doors of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I have heard his certain prediction that communism would win history's verdict. He boasted that, although we may be freemen, our grandchildren will be Communists.

Is this an idle boast? The Communists have seized a third of the world in 15 years. History does not record another conquest so large in so short a time. I submit to you that the fateful decisions taken in Washington today and tomorrow will determine whether or not our grandchildren shall be free.

These are the grave stakes deeply involved in the coming national election, and the mission of the Democratic Party is to reawaken America to the mighty task before her. The hinge of the future swings on the United States. The maintenance of peace, the preservation of freedom, the fate of the world, all ultimately depend upon American principle, American prestige, and American power.

What has been happening to American principle? Under Truman we had a Marshall plan to restore economic strength to the free governments of Western Europe, but of late we have courted tyrants, as though they were the friends of freedom.

We have pinned medals upon the chests of hated dictators like Peron of Argentina and Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, and when they were driven into exile, we were aghast at the stoning of our own Vice President on the streets of Caracas.

We have carelessly furnished weapons to other petty tyrants, like Batista in Cuba, who turned them upon his own people, and now we are dismayed at the vehemence of the "Hate America" rallies in Havana.

We have helped to arm a Fascist Franco in Spain, and a Communist Tito in Yugoslavia, until the world has been left to wonder if we still stand for freedom. And as traditional American principles have been obscured, a tide of suspicion and hostility rises against us.

We must also ask: What has happened to American prestige?

Long have we been known as a generous people. Since the end of the Second World War, we have given freely of our treasure to help raise standards in far-flung parts of the world. To the needy, our hand has been extended in friendship. Yet, an overemphasis on military aid has caused the hand, in many places, to be mistaken for a fist. Worse still, by allowing our surplus foods to pile up in massive quantities, by failing for too long to implement an imaginative food-for-peace program, this administration has wrongfully permitted the ugly image to spread of a fat America hoarding food in a hungry world.

But our prestige has suffered in yet another way. We live in an age of science, when men equate national excellence with technological achievement. In such a competition, how could this country—the most highly industrialized and technically advanced in history—possibly stumble and fall behind? Well, during these Republican years, we've done it.

Somehow we lost, and have yet to recapture, the initiative in space. The Russians were the first to launch a satellite, the first to strike, and then to photograph the far side of the moon, the first to orbit the sun. So effectively have they capitalized on these

feats, that our own public opinion experts tell us that the average citizen of the world believes today that the Soviet Union has become the leading scientific nation. Don't ever discount the effect of this upon people in primitive lands, where the promise of modern science alone seems to hold out hope for a better life in the years ahead.

So we are left with the final question: What has happened to American power?

As long as the Russian and Chinese Governments live by the sword, our military strength must be second to none. We understand that arms alone can never perpetuate the peace, but can only buy us time with which to supplant the rule of force among nations with the rule of law.

Yet it must be clear by now that if this objective is ever to be won, if nuclear weapons tests are ever to be suspended, if open skies for the prevention of surprise attack is ever to be established, if enforceable arms control is ever to commence, these complicated problems will be worked out—not at ceremonial summit conferences—but through long, painstaking, and skillful negotiation. At the conference table, our chances for success will depend upon our ability to negotiate, not from weakness, but from strength.

What has happened to our strength? Our Army has shrunk from 20 to 14 divisions. Our Navy has lost scores of fighting ships. We concede to the Russians superior numbers of intercontinental ballistic missiles, which we ourselves describe as the "ultimate weapon." Still, we are told by this administration that we need not match the Soviet Union in missile strength, for this would impose too heavy a strain upon us. Is it possible that the richest nation in history can no longer afford to be the strongest?

In these many ways, we have watched our country shrink in stature, only to be told that Mr. Nixon, the single aspirant in either party who upholds the very policies that have led us into fiasco, is the man best qualified to lead us out.

Well, the American people won't be fooled. Remembering the famous admonition of Theodore Roosevelt, "Speak softly and carry a big stick," they are not about to substitute, "Talk tough and carry a toothpick."

They know that scowls will never scuttle the Communist thrust, that this can be accomplished only by a mighty striving to revive American principle, to restore American prestige, and to rebuild American power.

I shall never forget the words of a Polish lady, spoken to me last year on the square of the inner city of old Warsaw. She spoke with a wisdom and perspective forged in nearly a century of life. "Senator," she said to me, "America is truly the hope of the world."

It is the American Revolution—not the Russian—that has served as the inspiration of all people who would be free.

It is the American industrial revolution—not the touted "class struggle"—that has created, here in the United States, the world's most classless society.

It is the American technological revolution—not the proletarian state—that has produced, here in the United States, a standard of living that is the marvel of the world.

Nominate a man who will summon this priceless heritage to work. Give us a leader whose program will match this atomic age, and the Democratic Party—true to its tradition—will once again lift our country upon the highroad of destiny.

For only an awakened and rededicated America can raise a standard around which the great fraternity of the free can rally, to



summon from a new-found unity, the resolution and the strength to make history's verdict ours.

This is the case for all America that the Democratic Party must carry to the people. God help us plead it well.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT

Los Angeles Evening Express:

"The keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles was a brilliant political address delivered in dynamic fashion by young FRANK CHURCH, U.S. Senator from Idaho.

"It was a red hot attack on the 7 years of Republican administration in which the speaker detailed what he asserted to be the failures of the top GOP leadership in dealing not only with domestic issues, but also with the tense international crisis.

"And highly laudable in his forceful fighting keynote address was his assertion that peace, freedom, and the fate of the world 'all ultimately depend upon American principle, American prestige, and American power.'"

Los Angeles Examiner:

"As to Senator CHURCH's keynote speech, it was a vigorous and masterful statement in the grand old tradition of partisan politics."

Washington (D.C.) Post:

"The Democratic keynote speech of Senator FRANK CHURCH \* \* \* was a competent partisan address to a partisan convention assembled for the serious business of choosing a man qualified to be the next President of the United States."

The Portland (Oreg.) Oregonian:

"Senator CHURCH has well performed the task assigned him."

The New York Times:

"Senator CHURCH's speech was superior to many such in the past. \* \* \* There is a great deal with which we agree in (his) analysis; but we do not find it so easy as he did to apportion the praise and blame along strictly party lines."

Idaho Statesman (Boise):

"Idahoans generally, and her Democrats particularly, will applaud the honor and accomplishment involved in Senator FRANK CHURCH's keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. A finished orator, Mr. CHURCH undoubtedly set the theme of the convention, and he did it well.

"What we are watching is American history in the making, and Senator CHURCH, assigned an important place in that activity, did an excellent job in a modernized, fairly brief type keynote address. Unlike tradition, which says that keynoters talk their way into the political graveyard, we think the young Senator attracted favorable attention to himself and the State he represents. Often we disagree with his liberal philosophies but Monday night we felt that he filled an important pair of political shoes with deep determination and enthusiasm. As Idahoans we are proud of the recognition that came to one our citizens."

Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune:

"We commend the speech to the readers of the Tribune, not simply because the speaker is an Idahoan whom many in this area know personally, but, more importantly, because the speech itself is a particularly good one.

"Unlike the usual keynote address, this one wrestles seriously with serious issues: perilous difficulties abroad, wasteful consumption and irresponsibility at home, the erosion of American power and prestige, an absence of executive leadership.

"More than anything else, this was a statement of faith in what the Nation could do if she set herself to doing it, and a declara-

tion of what she must do if disaster is to be avoided.

"It has not traditionally been the purpose of a keynote speech to scold or enlighten but to enthuse, and this one contains its fair share of the trappings of convention oratory. But it contains, in addition, a larger proportion of substance than conventions have grown accustomed to."

The Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune:

"The keynote speech of young, handsome Senator FRANK CHURCH of Idaho at the Democratic National Convention was in keeping with the new political accent on youth and the electronic age.

"While dynamic and to the point, the 45-minute address was terse and restrained, compared with some keynote addresses of past political conventions.

"The sincerity of the youngest Member of the U.S. Senate was impressive.

"Senator CHURCH spoke without notes and without using a teleprompter.

"The able Idahoan drew favorable attention to his State and to the Intermountain West. Many oldtimers undoubtedly recalled the days when another Idaho Senator, the late William E. Borah, was prominent in the conventions and operations of the opposing party."

The Intermountain (Pocatello, Idaho):

"It was a superb appeal to his party. He implored them to restore freedom as the Nation's key export commodity, and to proceed without apology to take new Federal action against festering domestic problems.

"The Senator warned against our becoming a modern Babylon, privately glutton in a state starving for lack of purpose."

The Garden City (Idaho) Gazette:

"FRANK CHURCH did Idaho proud Monday evening.

"His keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles was another example of the masterful oratory that Idahoans have long recognized in the young Senator.

"Once before Idaho produced a U.S. Senator who was known throughout the Nation for his oratory and who brought fame to the Gem State. FRANK CHURCH's performance Monday night has put him well on the way to being a second Borah in the eyes of the country."

#### POLITICAL COLUMNISTS

C. F. Byrns in the Fort Smith (Ark.) Southwest American:

"The high spot in the first session of the Democratic National Convention Monday was a brilliant keynote speech by the Senate's youngest Member, Senator FRANK CHURCH, of Boise, Idaho. \* \* \* If there has ever been a keynoter so young, I do not recall it. There have been few who approached his oratorical skill and his attractive personality.

"Senator CHURCH impressed me, not alone for what he said, but how he said it. In a gathering such as this, the speakers normally and obviously refer to written scripts. Senator CHURCH may have had a manuscript tucked away somewhere out of sight; but if he had, he neither used nor needed it. He spoke easily, vigorously, dynamically, and persuasively, covering multiple ideas and situations with sharp criticism of the present administration—which was the object of the meeting."

Roy Ringer in the Los Angeles Mirror News: "CHURCH of Idaho, at 35 the youngest U.S. Senator, was proof incarnate that the slam-bang art of political oratory is far from dead.

"Matching gesture to voice, inflection to emotion, his 45-minute keynote address was in the grand tradition."

Richard L. Strout in the Christian Science Monitor:

"Boyish looking FRANK CHURCH's national televised keynote address fulfilled all the

standard qualifications of this kind of performance, and added something more.

"Because the United States is engaged in a desperate struggle with communism the Democratic keynote had deeper significance. It not only indicated the prospective Democratic line of attack, but in its own way it seemed to make the attempt, however successfully, to voice the call to greatness which the times require.

"Thus his address, which was interrupted 42 times by applause, touched great issues. The apple-cheeked young Idaho Senator used a style and delivery which were, for this kind of thing, relatively models of restraint. In fact, at various points he seemed to get near the issues that really separate the two great parties."

Frank Hewlett in the Spokesman Review (Spokane, Wash.):

"Idaho's Senator FRANK CHURCH was showered with more than 150 congratulatory telegrams Tuesday on his keynote speech before the Democratic National Convention.

"They came from all sections of the country—and included two from self-styled Republicans who said he had converted them.

"The press also treated the Gem Stater well.

"The Los Angeles Times said he 'did not disappoint the throngs who came to hear him' and the New York Herald Tribune praised the delivery and sincerity of the man from the Potato State.

"Only three or four of the stack of messages were critical. A couple merely attacked the Democratic Party's past position on international affairs.

"An Illinois fan said 'Your speech was like giving light to the blind.'

"A New Yorker commented 'inspiring speech, fit for president' and a Missourian said 'Your speech was the best since Franklin D. Roosevelt.'

"An Ohio man said 'run for president' and one from Tennessee said 'Can't think of a stronger ticket than KENNEDY and CHURCH.'

"Would be to God that there were more men like you in our great country,' said a message from Rhode Island and from Washington, D.C., came one saying 'Applying now for front row seat on your bandwagon.'

"Help me organize Republicans for KENNEDY,' messaged a California woman and a New York telegram said 'A Republican small businessman thought your speech excellent.'

"From his home State there was a message from Pocatello which read, 'Fine job, FRANK,' and from Nampa was a message saying the speech was excellent and added the 'TV reception here was fine.'"

Eleanor Roberts in the Boston Traveler:

"The man who won the vote—without so much as a battle—as the glamour boy and Demosthenes of the Democrats last night was handsome, 35-year-old Senator FRANK CHURCH of Boise, Idaho.

"He provided the chief excitement in an otherwise dull evening.

"When he finished his impassioned moving keynote speech—delivered with such force and in such colorful language—he not only brought the convention to its feet for the first time, but left viewers at home silently cheering.

"Obviously, CHURCH knew his speech perfectly. And since he had no need of a teleprompter, he could concentrate on putting it across. Almost every sentence was accompanied by gestures, like raising hands high to indicate how interest rates on installment plans had 'piled up' during the Republican administration.

"It was a dramatic, serious speech in spite of the many catch phrases, and no elder statesman could have put over more effectively the terrifying warning that Russia had conquered one-third of the world in 15 years, a history-making record."